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Collectors are not the only people interested in coins. We lead with a story of a hoard discovered in The Netherlands and what happened to it once it arrived at an auction house.

Talers were often created to commemorate important events. Such was the case with the subject of our second article.

Our last article describes a new variety for those interested in Ecuadorian Numismatics.

A note: when submitting pictures with your articles, try to save them at a minimum of 300 dpi. As usual, submissions are welcome.

On a more somber note, we announce the death of our President, Carl Young and send best wishes to his friends and family. This issue is dedicated to his memory.

Joseph Uphoff
Editor

The Hoard that was buried twice

Paul H. Oostervink, NI#2787



Figure 1 Farm on Lakemondsestreet 2
Randwijk (Lakemond) 1987

Photo Wikipedia

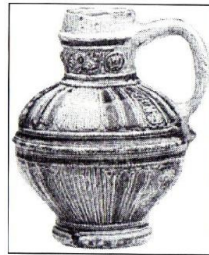


Figure 2
Jug Randwijk Hoard¹

Photo Rijksdienst voor het
Cultureel Erfgoed



Figure 3
Drinking jug²

Photo Gemeente
Arnhem museum

It was early November 1987 when farmer IJsbrand Andeweg (1917-1992) from the hamlet of Lakemond near Randwijk called the mother of Gert Jan Jaspers asking if one of her sons wanted a project to refurbish. There had to be excavated soil for a new garage.

When the 19-year-old Gert Jan Jaspers and his 19-year-old friend Martin Kramp on November 21, 1987 had taken the shovel in the hand, they realized that it would be a tough job. The bottom was full of old kloostermoppen (medieval bricks). When they had dug an hour, on about 20 centimeters depth they kept hitting on a clay pot which was filled to the brim with coins. But they had no clue that they had discovered the find of their lives. Nor had the farmer for whom they were digging: The pot with its contents was carelessly put in a barn, where it remained unguarded for several days.

The late discovery of the true value of the find in Randwijk in the Betuwe probably explained why the news about the spectacular excavation reached until then only the columns of several regional newspapers. Further was that the farmer on whose land the 580 coins were found had shunned any kind of publicity. At the exhumation the jug broke unfortunately in various pieces but was partially restored by the Gemeente museum Arnhem nowadays, the Museum Arnhem. This is a pouring - or drinking jug from Raeren in the German speaking part of present-day Belgium. Usually 14-15 cm in height.

The location of the coin treasure of Randwijk – 1987₃

Figure 4

Lakemond in the Over-Betuwe (Gelderland)

Photo Wikipedia

About the place where the jug was buried and found in November 1987. In the past the Hof to Lakemond was located, near a large farm in a hamlet near Randwijk. This property belonged since the end of the 15th century successively in the possessions of some noble families like the Van Bylands, the Van Wylicks and the Van Lyndens. They of course did not inhabit the farm itself and they did not work on the surrounding farmlands (size 73 morgen = approximately 63 ha): that was left to a tenant.

Sometimes the Hof was leased for longer time by one family and managed by successive members of it. Around the date of concealment of the treasure was the family Heij. In 1621, the widow Hendrikje Cornelisse (also called: Hendrikje Gerrits daughter) and her son Peter Heij were known as tenants; unknown is when husband Cornelis Heij died, but it seems not unlikely that he's the one who hid the pot of money. The large sum of money might be explainable if we remember that the tenants of the Hof to Lakemond were counted to the “hele” (whole) or “halve” (half) farmers: they belonged to the highly excited for the family money, a kind of income tax that was related to the size of their business. Another possible explanation is that the Hof to Lakemond had been a so-called *tiendhof*, a place where tithings were taken in reception. It is possible that because of certain issues the tithes for one or more years in anticipation of a solution were not paid and thus a large sum of money was available.

The letter from the mayor

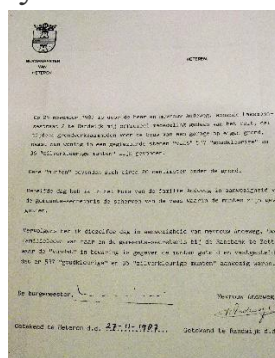


Figure 5

Letter from the mayor of Heteren, November 27, 1987⁴ Photo Etko Cretier

The 70-year-old farmer Andeweg wanted the guys to accept 10 percent of the estimated value of about € 332.620,90 (US\$ 377.576,00). But in the Civil code in the Netherlands it is so -stated that half of the proceeds is for the owner of the land and the other half for the finders. Farmer Andeweg -claimed the whole amount, that he could-score. He was so upset about the subject that he no longer wanted to see the guys. In addition Andeweg did not want a joint auction. When the finders wanted their part to be auctioned off at coin dealer Laurens Schulman in Bussum, Andeweg sent his part to auctioneer Jille Westerhof (1950-2018) from Sneek.

On the advice of third parties, farmer Andeweg informed the mayor on November 25, 1987. Of this message Steven Buddingh (1935-2014), acting mayor of Heteren (1986-1988), wrote in a letter that on November 25, 1987 Mr and Mrs Andeweg, residents of Lakemondsestreeet 2 in Randwijk officially informed him of the fact, that during ground work for the construction of a garage on private land, in addition to their home in a glazed stone "vase" 537 "gold" and 36 "Silver coins" were found. These "coins" were about 20 centimeters below the ground where they were found. The same day the mayor saw in the house of the family Andeweg in the presence of the town clerk the shards of the vase in which the coins were found.

That same day the mayor saw in the presence of Mrs Andeweg, two members of her family and the municipality secretary at the Rabobank in Zetten where the "find" has been placed into custody and the coins were counted and verified, that there were 537 "Golden" and 36 " Silver coins present. Buddingh immediately referred the matter to the national museum Royal Medal Cabinet in Leiden, to which the coins were transferred in 1987 for cleaning, identification and registration.

That three and a half kilos of old coins is a large quantity and that such a thing even impressed-Mayor Buddingh, is evident from his note: *"I have been rummaging in it as the miser by Molière"*.



Figure 6



Figure 7



Goldguilder of Hamburg nd (1435-1437)⁵

Obv. St. Peter. Rev.: Orb in trefoil. Reference: Fr. 1084
Photo De Nederlandsche Bank NV, NNC, nr. 1991-0193

Goldguilder of Pommern-Wolgast – 1609⁶

Bust of Philips Julius (1592-1625). Reference: Fr. 2079.
Photo De Nederlandsche Bank NB, NNC, nr.1991-0192

In recognition of the work for cleaning and description, the joint owners donated in 1989 two goldguldens of Hamburg and Pommern-Wolgast to the national museum The Royal Medal Cabinet in Leiden. Through this cabinet the gold find ended up eventually at the Bussum coindealer, auctioneer and certified appraiser Laurens Schulman former director of Jacques Schulman Amsterdam.



Figure 8

Laurens Schulman (1948)⁷

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.



Figure 9

Carla Schulman-Ruhé (1950) Yvette Bruijnes-Schulman (1977)

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.



Figure 10

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.

September/October 2019

Laurens Schulman (4th generation) was managing director of Jacques Schulman B.V. (1969-1987) and from 1987 – present managing director and owner of Laurens Schulman B.V. He is a qualified auctioneer, numismatic expert and certified appraiser. Carla Schulman-Ruhé, the wife of Laurens Schulman and also managing director and owner of Laurens Schulman B.V. is a specialist of historical medals and numismatic books. The daughter of Laurens and Carla Schulman, Yvette Bruijnes-Schulman (5th generation) works as a numismatist in the company.

Two extremely rare rosenobles

Two of the 580 coins were directly sold by the joint owners (the two finders and the landowner) to the national museum, The Royal Medal Cabinet in Leiden.

These two extremely rare rosenobles were from Gelderland – a rosenoble by Maria de Brimeu struck in Megen – and from England – a ryal of Elizabeth I of England.

Concerned that these items would disappear abroad, Drs H.W. Jacobi, Director of The Royal Medal Cabinet, knew successfully to rely on a fund for special purchases that on behalf of the Ministry of WVC was managed by the Rijksdienst Beeldende Kunst. Two 2 Escudos from Spain were kept by the finders.



Figure 11
Coat of Arms of
Elizabeth of England

Photo Wikipedia



Figure 12
Elizabeth I of England
1533-1603

Photo Wikipedia

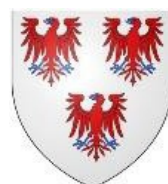


Figure 13
Coat of Arms of
Maria de Brimeu

Photo Wikipedia



Figure 14
Maria de Brimeu
(ca. 1550-1605)

Photo Wikipedia



Figure 15
English Ryal of Elizabeth I



Figure 16
Rosenoble of Maria de Brimeu
in Beeldenaer ofte Figuerboeck 1586 included as Elizabeth of England

Ryal of Elizabeth I of England – nd

This very rare coin is a small Ryal of Elizabeth I (1533-1603) with the image of the Queen in a ship with the Tudor rose on its hull.



Figure 17

Ryal of Elizabeth I of England n.d. ₈

Gold, about 7,54 g. Obverse: Queen Elizabeth standing in Tudor warship sailing left, holding orb and sceptre, rose on hull, E on banner at bow. Obverse legend: **ELIZAB(ETH) • D(EI) • G(RATIA) • ANG(LIÆ) FR(ANCI Æ) ET HIB(ERNIÆ) REGINA •** (Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England, France, and Ireland). Reverse: inverted die axis, rose on sun with sixteen rays at centre, cruciform cross fleury ends with terminal lion surrounding, crown over lion in each angle, all within a treasure of eight arcs, small trefoils in spandrels, initial mark escalloped. Reverse legend: **IHS • AVT • TRANSIENS • PER • MEDIB=VM • ILLORVM • IBAT •**

(Biblical text Lucas IV, 'Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way'). Photo De Nederlandsche Bank NV, NNC, nr. 1991-0195.

Rosenoble of Maria de Brimeu – nd



Figure 18

Rosenoble of Maria de Brime n.d.⁹

Gold, 7,576 g. 36 mm. Obverse: Queen Elizabeth standing in Tudor warship sailing left, holding orb and sceptre, rose on hull, E on banner at bow. Obverse legend: **MA(RIA) • D(EI) • G(RATIA) • P(RINCIPISSA) • C(HIMAILI) • A(D) • L(EGEM) – REGINAE • ELIZABET(HAE) • ANG(LIÆ)**

W.T.D.G. - P.C.T.L. - REGINAE. ELIZABET. ANG.

(Maria by the grace of God Princess of Chimay on the coin feet (AD LEGEM) by Queen Elizabeth of England struck)

Reverse: inverted die axis, rose on sun with sixteen rays at centre, cruciform cross fleury ends with lis terminal surrounding, crown over lion in each angle, all within a tressure of eight arcs, small trefoils in spandrels, initial mark escallop.

Reverse legend: **IHS • AVT • TRANSIENS • PER • MEDIV • ILLORVM • IBAT • N • A •**

(IHS • AVT • TRANSIENS • PER • MEDIV • ILLORVM • IBAT • N • A •)

(Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way)

Reference: Delmonte 241; v.d. Ch. III.22; JMP. 1939 II.2. Photo De Nederlandsche Bank NV, NNC, nr. 1991-0194.

The town of Gorinchem (Gorkum) regarded itself as the heir of glory Arkel and the letters can have no other meaning than NVMMVS ARKELENSIS. Coin of the glory Arkel with the coinplace Gorkum. This gold coin for Maria of Brimeu, Princess of Chimay, Countess of Megen, was struck by her mintmaster Johan van Everdingen (1585-1587).

Breaking news about the coin hoard in Randwijk

The coin find was broadcasted in the local newspapers with large headlines as “Coin hoard in Randwijk; Randwijk is abuzz with rumors about the treasure”¹⁰ and ‘Startling coin hoard in Randwijk. Coin hoard Randwijk; “Coins find Randwijk” “big Wow”¹¹. It was well worth it: 543 gold pieces and 37 silver coins minted between 1304 and 1609. Coins not only from the Netherlands but also from England, Spain, Portugal, and France. This coin hoard was after “Serooskerke” from 1966 the greatest of the twentieth century! The famous coin hoard of Serooskerke (1147 gold pieces) was brought under the hammer in 1966 by Laurens Schulman’s father, Jacques Schulman (1906 – 1991)!

Numismatic meaning of the coin hoard Randwijk¹²

Then some pieces dated from around 1425 were present, more common were struck coins from about 1460 in any quantity. The large mass of the coins, however, dates from the years 1580-1605: 70% of the coins were struck in a period of 25 years. Among the youngest pieces there are four of 1608 and one of 1609. The 37 pieces of silver, all of rijksdaalder format are in Randwijk far in the minority and make less than 3% of the then value of the treasure.

Under the gold pieces is a large number of species represented in only one or a few copies as the angels, cruzados, ducados, ducats, fiorini, gold guilder, lions, pounds, principados, reales, riders, scudi, sovereigns, sword-and-sceptres, thistlenobles and unites, with their parts and multiples together 72 in number, represent only one-eighth part of the value of the treasure. Stronger present: albertijnen, ecus au soleil and Sun crowns, escudos, excelentes, Spanish ducats and nobels: a total of 200 pieces and good for 34% of the value. The rosenobles in the coin hoard Randwijk – 1987

However, the largest single element is formed by the ryals or rosenobles. With 269 copies, of which 121 half rosenobles, this group insert far above the other types – not only in number but also in terms of value, because the rosenoble had with his 7.78 g of high content a course of 8 guldens and 16 pennies a piece, so that these coins together accounted for no less than 51% of the total value of the hoard.

The massive presence of rosenobles in the coin hoard Randwijk is explainable from the bad state, in which the currency of the Republic of the United Netherlands around 1600 being in bad condition. In the preceding decades various regions of the Republic had issued coins at a high rate in the struggle against the Spanish King Philip II. Because such emissions had an inflationary effect, often after a short time was tried to discontinue such coinage. However, they were resumed again and again, because the sovereign regions could not come to binding agreements or are no longer joined to it and coins struck in its sole discretion.

The rosenoble was an attractive kind, because in comparison with many other currencies the relationship between intrinsic and nominal value—was favourable for the applicator of the gold. The ryal or rosenoble was introduced by Edward IV in 1464 and till 1470 struck in massive amounts in England.

Also on the continent it was popular and the Edwardus-rosenobles are always found in the Dutch hoards. Because of the over tariffing commencing around 1580 even more rosenobles flowed to the Netherlands and they were imitated on a large scale.

The type was taken over unchanged, but the others originating from Zeeland, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overijssel, Friesland were more clearly marked in legend and coat of arms.

However, there are also imitations, which at first sight are not clear where they are made. They can be distinguished from the real English coins by the slightly larger coin image, the deviation in drawing, punctuation and spelling (IHD instead of IHS on the reverse).

These imitations probably descended from the conglomeration of monetary authorities in Gorinchem. Of the 54 Edwardus-rosenobles in the hoard Randwijk there are 20 of English origin, 4 copies, according to the minute wapen of Arkel on the bow of the ship certainly qualified from Gorinchem, while the remaining 30 pieces can be qualified as Gorcums. Also the find Serooskerke (1966) counted more Gorcumse than English copies.

Auction coin hoard Randwijk

In favour of the finders and the land owner the other coins from this hoard were divided by Laurens Schulman in two equivalent parts.

As it was mentioned above, Laurens Schulman was enabled in 1987 by the finders of the Randwijk treasure. Schulman valued the coins at € 317.646,16 (US\$ 362.484,00). Half of the find would go to the farmer, the other half to the two finders. At the request of the parties the hoard was split in half, after which one part (276 gold and 22 silver coins) was brought under the hammer by the firm Jille B. Westerhof from Sneek, who auctioned this part on September 9, 1989 at the Hotel Des Pays Bas in Utrecht. The proceeds amounted to more than € 204.201,00 (US\$ 231.865,00) and was for the land owner. The other half (261 gold and 15 silver coins) would be auctioned on November 7, 1989 by Laurens Schulman B.V. in Bussum. This breakdown of the hoard certainly saves € 45.378,00 (US\$ 51.518,00) in the yield.

But so far, the planned auction of the second part of the hoard, however, won't come out!

The robbery and theft



Figure 19**Laurens Schulman B.V., Parklaan 25, Bussum – 1989**

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V

On August 11, 1989 - about five weeks before the robbery - one of the perpetrators, the 24-year-old Danie I, (B) disguised, was in the office of the 41-year-old Schulman in Bussum. This perpetrator then bought gold Ten guilder coins and paid for these with stolen and counterfeit bankcheques. This visit was actually an exploration for the planned robbery at a later date. On the morning of Friday September 15, 1989 Laurens Schulman was warned by an alert neighbor that a dark green Peugeot in which two men were sitting slowly drove around 08.00 hours through the Parklaan and that one of the men got out and walked to the rear of Schulman's house and viewed it from all sides. Schulman informed the police, who then rode more frequently in the neighborhood.

On the early morning of Tuesday September 19, 1989 a car drove by - a charcoal-colored gray BMW from the 300-series - with three men in it - around a school in the residential area the Spiegel of Bussum where the house of the Schulmans was. All this made a suspicious impression upon a mother who was there as a traffic help and she wrote on her hand the vehicle registration number of the car. But the brand of the car she didn't know. The license plates were later proven to be fake.

On Tuesday morning, September 19, 1989 -around 10.00 am- Laurens Schulman was in his office at the Parklaan 25 in Bussum when he was violently taken hostage and robbed. The roof robbers, adorned with wigs, glasses and caps, had been reported as interested buyers. But Schulman did not trust the couple and wanted them out of the office. Before he could do so, he and his 39-year-old wife Carla Schulman-Ruhé were all in handcuffs riveted to a chair. Schulman also had a bag placed over his head. Together with his wife he was tied up in the room where the safe was and under threat of a firearm he was forced to open the safe. Afterwards, the third robber jointed the two.

The entire robbery took not more than twenty minutes and the weight of the booty amounted to approximately 60 kg. After Laurens heard the car start, Carla took the wireless robbery alarm from Laurens pocket and pushed the alarm button. The police arrived within minutes on the spot but the robbers were long since gone. The couple were not injured during the robbery but this event has left psychological trauma that will never wear out.

The value of the booty, consisted of cash in the amount of € 27.226,81 (US\$ 30.960,00), store inventory, trade material for the art and Antiques Fair in Delft, jewelry and the complete autumn auction, including half of the find Randwijk, estimated by Schulman at € 635.448,02 (US\$ 721.488,00). The auction house is insured against theft.

Schulman later wondered what the robbers with the stolen items would do. The missing coins are described extensively in catalogs. The international coins world is so limited that they would not be offered unnoticed. Schulman sighed, "*The stuff is unsaleable. Nevertheless, I hope the coins will not be melted down. That would be a disaster from a cultural and historical point of view*".



Figure 20

Technical research Photo Ton Kastermans Photo
Laurens Schulman B.V.

The technical investigation that day and the next was still engaged in an extensive investigation. On the photo a police officer is working on making a plaster print of the tires track of the suspected getaway car, in which the three robbers were driven away. Related to the rain the rail had to be covered.



Figure 21

Police finds the loot back ..

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.

Figure 22

Police finds the loot back ..

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.

Figure 23

Police finds the loot back ..

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.



Figure 24

The loot in plastic bags between insulation foam

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.

Figure 25

Disturbed coin drawers with coins

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.

The summary data emerged at the neighborhood research facility and Laurens and Carla's description of the way the robbery had taken place supplied the police sufficient points of contact on the trail of the perpetrators. And with a statement by Laurens on this brutal robbery and theft on the national television program, "Koffietijd" (Coffee time) presented by Viola Holt the case received national fame, making the sale of the coins more unsaleable at home and abroad.

Thanks to the great commitment and the dynamic approaches of the research of the municipal police of Bussum, the investigation was completed in two months. On November 1, 1989 the 24-year-old Amsterdammer Daniel (B) was detained and on November 9, 1989 the 29-year-old Frenchman Pierre (T) was arrested. On November 23, 1989 the third suspect, the 24-year-old Bussumer Casper (van Z), reported at the police station in Bussum where he was held and arrested.

Now in retrospect it turned out that the coins were unsaleable, the prime suspect Pierre (T) had concluded with Justice a deal for reduced sentences by telling the occurrence of the stolen coins.

On camping “Het Hof” in Wijdenes (North Holland) Casper (van Z) had used the false name of “Dick Steenwijk” and “at the request of another” (the client, the unknown fourth man and not being Pierre T) bought a mobile home for € 1.815,00 (US\$ 2.060,59).

The stolen coins were buried a meter deep in plastic garbage bags in a shed next to the mobile home. And so they could be extracted later above water. The latter literally, because all the material in plastic garbage bags was buried a “meter” deep and so stood in the ground water.

Coin hoard at the police station – 1989



Figure 26

F.l.t.r. Laurens Schulman, Carla Schulman-Ruhé, police officer at the police station Bussum - 1989

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.



Figure 27

The job is done at the police station Bussum - 1989

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.

After the hoard was recovered at the camping in North Holland, it was transferred to the police station of Bussum. By the brute transport from the looting raiders all coins were massed up and moreover the perpetrators had put all of the golden coins together on loose plateaus.

Especially the pieces from the coin hoard Randwijk yielded any puzzle work on but again thanks to the exact descriptions of the inscriptions with their punctuation, the mentioned weight and photo material are paying off. And after checking by Laurens and Carla of the disturbed coin drawers, they found that the recovered coin treasure was intact. After signing the receipt on November 15, 1989 they could take the coins safely home.



Figure 28

A tasty thanks of Laurens and Carla for the police of Bussum

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.

At the end of November 1989 Laurens and Carla brought this huge cake with the text “*Tribute to a group of fine people*” was presented to the police station of Bussum to express to the officers their

gratitude for solving the case in such a short time. And a bunch of flowers was there for the wives of the police officers.

Auction Laurens Schulman B.V.



Figure 29

Hotel “Jan Tabak”, Bussum

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.



Figure 30

Auction Laurens Schulman B.V., Bussum

Hotel Jan Tabak – Bussum

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.

In its third auction on February 12, 1990, Laurens Schulman B.V. could still offer the second part of the coin hoard Randwijk at the Hotel Jan Tabak in Bussum. Under enormous interest from home and abroad, but also from the Bussum-recherche and as well from the two finders, who unearthed the old coins in their hometown Randwijk.

The proceeds amounted to nearly € 226.890,00 (US\$ 257.684,00) and has gone to the two finders of the coin hoard. The finders and the land owner, by the way, had to pay 10 to 15 percent of the proceeds to the auction houses. Also the tax authorities would claim his part but that was "modest" because finds are under the wealth tax.



Figure 31

Catalog Laurens Schulman B.V., Bussum

Auction nr. 3, February 12-13, 1990

Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.



Figure 32

Golden rider 1607 over 1606 - Utrecht



Figure 33

Detail

Gold, 9.93 g. Obverse: Knight on horseback to the right with arms above coat of arms Province Utrecht. Obverse legend: * **MO • AV • PRO • CONF • OE • BELG • TRAIEC** *city shield*. Reverse: Coat of arms of the Republic of the United Netherlands. Reverse legend: * **CONCORDIA • RES • PARVÆ • CRESCVNT** *.

Quality: Beautiful / FDC. Reference: Delm. 967; V. 98.5; Fr. 119; KM. 15.

Laurens Schulman B.V., Auction nr. 3, February 12 and 13, 1990, lot number 90. Starting price: € 1.361,00 (US\$ 1.545,76). Hammering price: € 2.314,00 (US\$ 2.627,42) (without buyers fees 15,9% including VAT) Remark: Very rare (R2). Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.

From the coin hoard Randwijk in the auction catalog by Laurens Schulman B.V., number 3, February 12-13, 1990 under the lot numbers 33 to 48 (page 17-19) 16 ½ Rosenobles n.d. (1600-1602) of Zeeland were offered.

Under lot number 36 in this auction a ½ Rosenoble n.d. (1600-1602) of Zeeland in the quality very fine was offered, where the starting price € 454,00 (US \$515,49) was and the final hammering price € 545,00 (US\$ 1.362,39) exclusive buyers fees.



Figure 34

½ Rosenoble n.d. (1600-1602) Middelburg (Zeeland 1578-1795)

Gold, 30 mm, 3.78 g. Obverse: Ruler in ship with sword and coats of arms of Zeeland, on stern flag with coat of arms with swimming lion. Reverse: sunrays on a floral cross with crowned leopards in the corners.

Quality: very fine to beautiful. Reference: Delmonte 872; Verkade 77.2; Fr. 63; KM.-.

Laurens Schulman B.V., Bussum, Auction 3, February 12 and 13, 1990. Lot number. 36. Starting price € 454,00 (US\$ 515,49). Hammering price € 545,00 (US\$ 618,81). Schulman B.V., Amsterdam. Auction 351, September 16, 2016. Lot number 78. Starting price € 1.000,00 (US\$ 1.135,45). Hammering price: Unsold. Photo Schulman B.V.¹³

Obverse legend: **obv. 1. MON • -NO- • AVR • COMITAT2 • ZELAN •**

obv. 2. MON • -NO- • AVR • COMITAT2 • ZELAN obv.

3. • MON • -NO- • AVR • COMITAT • ZELAN • obv. 4.

MON • -NO- • AVR • COMITAT • ZELAN • obv. 5.

MON • -NO- • AVR • COMITAT • ZELAN

obv. 6. MON -NO- AVR • COMITAT • ZELAN •

Reverse legend: **rev. 1. castle • SI • DEVS • NOBISCVM • QVIS • CONTRA • NOS •**

rev. 2. castle • SI • DEVS • NOBISCVM • QVIS • CONTRA • NO2 •

rev. 3. castle • SI • DEVS • NOBISCVM • QVIS • CONTRA • NO •

rev. 4. castle • SI • DEVS • NOBISCVM • QVIS • CONTR • NOS •

The above ½ Rosenoble n.d. (1600-1602) was in auction 351, September 16, 2016 by Schulman B.V., Amsterdam under lot number 78. With a minimum reference to Laurens Schulman B.V., Auction 3 from February 12-13, 1990, lot number 36 from coin hoard Randwijk.



Figure 35 - Schulman B.V., Amsterdam – Auction 351, September 16. 2016

Photo Schulman B.V.

It concerned a Rosenoble with on the obverse legend *number 1*: **MON • -NO- • AVR • COMITAT2 • ZELAN •** and the reverse legend *number 4*: **castle • SI • DEVS • NOBISCVM • QVIS • CONTR • NOS •**.

The starting price was € 1.000,00 (US\$ 1.135,32). But remarkably enough this Rosenoble turned out unsaleable and was returned!

4 Top yields from the auction



Figure 36

Doble Excelente n.d. (1474-1504) – Toledo (1600-1600)

Gold, 6.77 g. Obverse: Busts of Ferdinand and Isabella facing each other. Obverse legend: *** FERNANDVS • 7 • HELISABET • DEI • GRATIA • REX • 7 • REGINA •**. Reverse: Crowned arms under eagle. Reverse legend: **SVBVNBRA • ABARVM • TVARVM • PROTEGE • NOS cross**.

Quality: beautiful. Reference: V. 256; Fr. 29; KM. 43.

Laurens Schulman B.V., Auction nr. 3, February 12 and 13, 1990, lot number 240. Starting price: € 681,00 (US\$ 773,15). Hammering price: € 2.950,00 (US\$ 3.349,21) (without buyers fees 15,9% including VAT).

Remark: Very rare (R2). Don FILIPE II (III of Spain) (1598 1621). Spanish rule 1580-1640. Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.



Figure 37

Noble on Flemish feet n.d. (1583-85) - Gelderland

Gold, 6.76 g. Obverse: Ruler with sword, holding coat of arms with Gelderse lion in ship decorated with lilies and Lions, flag with Gelderse lion on stern. Without the letters N – T next to head. Obverse legend: **MO - • AVREA • DVC • GELRIA • COM • ZVT – FANLÆ**. Reverse: Floral patterned double cross between which crowned Lions in a polylobed. Reverse legend: *** NISI • QVIA • DNS • ERAT • IN • NOBIS • FORTE • DEGLVTISS •**. Quality: beautiful. Reference: Delm. 638; de V. 37; V. 2.1; Fr230a.

Laurens Schulman B.V., Auction nr. 3, February 12 and 13, 1990, lot number 10. Starting price: € 1.815,00 (US\$ 2.060,75). Hammering price: € 3.177,00 (US\$ 3.607,17) (without buyers fees 15,9% including VAT). Remark: Very rare (R2). Imitation of nobles of Gand. Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.



Figure 38

4 Cruzados n.d. (1600-1602) - Lissabon

Gold, 12.19 g. Quality: beautiful. Source: AA. 2037 var.; Fr. 53; KM. 43.

Obverse: Crowned coat of arms, left above coin maker stitches left B, right IIII. Obverse legend: **• PHILIPPVS D : G : REX PORTVGALIA ET •**. Reverse: Cross of St. George, ∴ in the angles. Reverse legend: **• IN HOC * SIGNO * VINCES •**. Laurens Schulman B.V., Auction nr. 3, February 12 and 13, 1990, lot number 236. Starting price: € 1.588,00 (US\$ 1.803,02). Hammering price: € 8.168,00 (US\$ 9.273,95) (without buyers fees 15,9% including VAT).

Remark: Very rare (R2). Filipe II (Philip) (FELIPE III of Spain), (1598-1621). Spanish rule 1580-1640. Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.



Figure 39

Rosenoble n.d. (1600-1601) - Friesland

Gold, 7.58 g. Quality: beautiful. Source: Delmonte 1002; V -; Fr. 216; KM.40.

Obverse: Ruler in ship with sword and coat of arms of Frisia and roset on ship, on stern flag with F.

Obverse legend: **M • O – NETA + NOVA + AV + ORDINVM + - FRISIA**. Reverse: sunrays on a floral cross with crowned lions in the corners. Reverse legend: *** NISI + TV + DOMINE + NOBISCVM + FRVSTRA + lion**.

Laurens Schulman B.V., Auction nr. 3, February 12 and 13, 1990, lot number 92. Starting price: € 3.403,00 (US\$ 3.863,95). Hammering price: € 9.076,00 (US\$ 10.305,00) (without buyers fees 15,9% including VAT).

Remark: Of the most highest rarity (R4). The only other known copy is from the auction Frederik Muller 1914, now in the possession of the Royal Medal Cabinet. Photo Laurens Schulman B.V.

The court case against the three suspects



Figure 40

From left to right: suspect Pierre T. (29), an interpreter, Casper van Z. (24), Daniel B. (24). and counsel mr. Zwanenveld

(De Telegraaf March 8, 1990) Photo Etko Cretier

On March 7, 1990 the three suspects, the Frenchman Pierre T. (29) and the two Dutchmen Casper van Z (24) and Daniel B (24) commenced in the Court of Amsterdam. Mrs J.M. Sassenburg, who was the prosecutor in this matter, was impressed by the prime suspect, Pierre T., and even called him a 'gentleman', because he had designated the place where he had hidden the loot. Suspect Pierre T. knew that with the robbery he wanted at one time to create the financial basis for a private company that he, along with fellow suspect Casper van Z., wanted to import exotic flowers from South America (Columbia).

On July 27, 1990 the Amsterdam District Court ruled in this case involving the prosecutor her punishment against the prime suspect Pierre T. (29) moderated to the requirement of 3 years imprisonment, where normally 6 years for stands and which 1 year conditional. So Pierre T. had to go to jail effectively 1 year

For the second suspect Casper van Z. (24) the requirement was 3 years imprisonment, of which 1 year conditional so this suspect also had to go to jail effectively 1 year. The third suspect Daniel B. (24) was acquitted.

1 Gemeente museum Arnhem nowadays Museum Arnhem. Photo with permission.

2 Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap, Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed, Amersfoort. Mrs. Drs. M.J.C.A. Schreurs. www.cultureelerfgoed.nl and www.toepfereinmuseum.org

3 TABULA BATAVORUM, Jaargang 8, februari 1990, number 1, p1-5.

4 Etko Cretier. Photo with permission.

5 De Nederlandsche Bank N.V., Amsterdam. NNC, nr. 1991-0193. Photo with permission.

6 De Nederlandsche Bank N.V., Amsterdam. NNC, nr. 1991-0192. Photo with permission.

7 Laurens Schulman B.V., Bussum. All photos from privat collection of Laurens Schulman B.V. are with permission

8 De Nederlandsche Bank N.V., Amsterdam. NNC, nr. 1991-0195. Photo with permission.

9 De Nederlandsche Bank N.V., Amsterdam. NNC, nr. 1991-0194. Photo with permission.

10 De Gelderlander, December 5, 1987.

11 Arnhemse Courant, December 7, 1987 and January 5, 1988.

12 Arent Pol, De muntvondst Randwijk 1987, De Beeldenaar 1990, nr.1., p26-32.

13 Schulman B.V., Amsterdam. Photo with permission

A Polish Coin with Two Dates: The Stuhmsdorf Peace Taler

Robert Ronus, NI #LM139

Elbing (today called Elblag, in Poland) was founded by the Teutonic Knights who constructed a castle there in 1237. The city is on a river which flows into the Baltic and was one of the trading cities in the Hanseatic League. In 1454, with the power of the Teutonic Knights in decline, the Prussian Confederation led by Danzig, Elbing, Kulm, Thorn, and the Prussian gentry revolted against the rule of the Knights. The Polish king Casimir IV Jagiellon supported the revolt. Under the Second Peace of Thorn (1466) the Teutonic Knights ceded most of their eastern territories, including Elbing, to Poland.

In due course Sweden would become Poland's greatest enemy and the status of Elbing would change again. Casimir IV's granddaughter, Catherine, married Johan III, the future King of Sweden. Their son, Sigismund Vasa was elected to the throne of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1587 and succeeded his father in Sweden in 1592. He remained in Poland and eventually a revolt against him broke out in Sweden led by his uncle, Duke Karl. Sigismund was officially deposed by a *Riksdag* (parliament) in Stockholm in 1599 and Duke Karl would succeed him as King Karl IX. Sigismund did not give up his claim to the Swedish throne and there would be intermittent warfare with the Swedish branch of the family. Sweden had a strong foothold in Livonia and Estonia.

The big change came when Gustavus II Adolphus, the Lion of the North, decided to intervene in the Thirty Years' War. In 1626 he shipped a large army from Livonia to Prussia and seized Elbing and various other Baltic ports, sent their treasures back to Sweden and tapped the Vistula river trade for customs duties. For three years a series of Polish counterattacks made little impression on the well-fortified Swedish bases and naval encounters were indecisive. Finally, a truce was signed in 1629 at Altmark that lasted six years, under which Sweden kept all the Prussian ports except Danzig, Puck and Königsberg and was allowed to take a 3-1/2 % toll on the Vistula trade (which would finance a large part of her military expenses in the Thirty Years' War).



Bildarchiv Ostpreußen, www.bildarchiv-ostpreussen.de
Elbing, Stadt, Ansicht des äußeren Marktttores (Dreierkertor von 1437) mit Vorstadt, Einzug
der Schweden 1626. Kupferstich von Joh. Bass (S. 59).

Illustrated below is an Elbing Taler struck under Gustavus Adolphus in 1628.



Image Courtesy of Magnus Wijk, Myntauktioner i Sverige

Obv.: GVSTAVUS : ADOLPHUS : D : G : SVEC (=Sweden) : GOTH(land) : VAN(dalia) : REX • M : D : F (= Grand Duke of Finland). Crowned shield with quartered arms of Sweden (3 crowns) and Folkung family, kings of Sweden from 1250-1363 (lion) with Vasa family escutcheon (sheaf) supported by 2 lions. Rev.: * MONETA : NOVA : CI_VIT : ELBINGENSIS * 16_ • 28. Angel head over oval shield with city arms (cross over cross on divisions per fesse) in decorative frame. Dav. 4563. AAH SB. 13b. Dutkowski/Suchanek 641.

Sigismund III of Poland died on April 30, 1632, in the royal castle in Warsaw and Gustavus Adolphus was killed at the Battle of Lützen on November 6. Their successors, Queen Christina of Sweden and Wladyslaw IV (Ladislaus in German, sometimes Vladislav in English, take your pick) of Poland, with pressure from other major powers, signed the Treaty of Stuhmsdorf (Sztumska Wies in Polish) on September 12, 1635. Sweden returned the Prussian ports, including Elbing, to Poland in exchange for the confirmation of her hold on Livonia.

On January 12, 1636, the city of Elbing paid formal homage to King Wladyslaw. The King arrived in Elbing on February 11 and confirmed all the city's privileges, including those granted by Gustavus Adolphus. In return the city paid the king 100,000 zlotys (or gulden) as compensation for betraying him during the Swedish invasion.

The city made an agreement with Jakub Jakobson (to use the Polish spelling), who held the lease on all the royal mints in Poland, to reopen the Elbing mint and strike Talers. This is the Taler (illustrated below) struck to commemorate the return of Elbing to Poland.



Obv.: * ELBINGA * INTER_ ARMA * SERVATA (Elbing preserved among battles) * 1635. Decorated oval shield with city arms (cross over cross on divisions per fesse) dividing I I (= Jakub Jakobson, mint master) and at bottom 3 6, in laurel wreath. Rev.: Flower with stem VLADISL : IV : DG : REX : P : M (=Grand) : D(uke) : L (ithuania) : RUS (= Ruthenia) : PR (ussia) : MA (sovia) : SA (migotia) : LI (vonja) : N (ec) • N(on=as well as) : SUEC (=Sweden) : GO(tland) : VA(ndalia) • H (=hereditary) : REX. Armored bust slightly rt. with chain of Order of Golden Fleece, in circle. AR 46 mm. 28.47 g. Dav.4362. Gum. 1629. Kopicki 7103 (R). H.-Czap. 1767 (R3). Dutkowski/Suchanek 240. KM 48. Kałkowski 216. [The city of Elbing is the issuing authority, hence I consider it the obverse).

Wladyslaw IV had agreed at Stuhmsdorf to withhold his claim to the Swedish throne during the 26 year life of the treaty. However, this apparently did not prevent him including his Swedish titles on this Taler.

The mint master Jakub Jakobson, put both the date of the treaty, 1635 (at top), and the date the coin was struck (16)36 (at the dragonfly's wingtips), on the obverse. This is one of the few coins with two dates.



Elbing's return to Poland celebrated in this Taler would not last long. Another Swedish king, Karl X Gustav, took the city in 1655 and it was occupied until 1660 when it was again returned to Poland. His grandson, Karl XII, captured Elbing in 1703 and Poland only regained it in 1710. The city was transferred to Prussia after the first partition of Poland in 1772 and in due course became part of the German Empire. Finally, at the end of World War II, East Prussia, including Elbing, and other German eastern territories, were surrendered to Poland.

[Editor's note: we are not sure if the insect is indeed a dragonfly. Do any of readers know the meaning of the symbol on this coin?]

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NEW FIND STUNS ECUADOR COLLECTOR

Dale Seppa NI#2757

Recently long-term Ecuadorian collector Xavier Alban was stunned when he had an opportunity to purchase an Ecuadorian coin that he never seen and, in fact, had never even heard of. After checking his voluminous collection of numismatic literature he was unable to find photographs of similar coins. Correspondence with other collectors failed to reveal any additional specimens.

While Alban contends that it is a transitional issue and should be listed as a new type others may disagree and we will just have to wait and see what KM decides to do with this information.

Regardless of whether it is eventually added as a new type or as a variety, it appears to be extremely rare and the possibility exists that it is truly unique.



KM18 EC#42 1838.S.T. NORMAL NGC

This is the regular issue of KM38. Note that there is no rosette to the left of the date and to the



best of my recollection I never previously seen any major deviation from this die.

KM18 EC#42a ROSETTE 1838.S.T. TRANSITIONAL?

Note there is a rosette to the left of the date. Unless KM decides to add an additional type this has to be catalogued as KM18. If they do add it as a separate type we will then add the additional type to the next edition of *Ecuadorian Coins— A Checklist and Compendium*. Otherwise we will simply list the new discovery as a variety numbered EC#42a (with rosette to left of date) to indicate the difference. All photos by Xavier Alban and used with his permission.

All photos by Xavier Alban and used with his permission